[Continued from First Page.]

placed in charge of a depot of sapplies Cape Serdze, returning to his post from Lawrence Bay across the ice in a bradi snow storm, was carried out to sea and lo notwithstanding all efforts to rescue him. NAVAL RECONSTRUCTION.

snow storm, was carried out to seen and loss, notwithstanding all efforts to rescue him.

NAVAL RECONSTRUCTION.

It appears by the Secretary's report that the available naval force of the United States consists of thirty-seven cruisers, fourteen single turreted monitors, built during the rebellion, a large number of smooth-bore guns and parrot rifes, and eighty-seven rifled cannon. The cruising vessels should be gradually replaced by iron or steel ships, the monitors by modern armored vessels, and the armanent by high, power rifled guns. The reconstruction of our pavy which was recommended in my last message, was begun by Congress authorising, in its rucent act, the construction of two large unarmored steel vessels of the character recommended by the late navy advisory board and subject to the final approval of a new advisory board, to be organized as provided by that act. I call your attention to the recommendation of the Secretary and the board, that authority be given to construct two more cruisars of smaller dimensions, and one facet dispatch vessel, and that appropriations be made for high power rifled cannon, for the torpedo service, and that appropriations be made for high power rifled cannon, for the torpedo service, and that appropriations be made for the policy to be hereafter adopted in conducting the eight large mavy yards and, their expensive establishment, the Secretary and vocates the reduction of expenditures therefor to the lowest possible amounts.

For the purpose of affording the officers and seamen of the navy opportunities of exercise and discipline in their profession under appropriate control and direction, the Secretary and vocates the reduction of expenditures therefor to the lowest possible amounts.

For the purpose of affording the officers and coast Survey be transferred, as now organized, from the Treasury to the Navy Department, and he also suggests, for the reasons which he assigns, that a similar transfer may wisely be made of the cruising revenue vessels. The Secretary forciby d

the national welfare.

METHORS OF MEVIVING AMERICAN SHIP-BUILDING, and of restoring the United States flag in the ocean-carrying trade, should receive the immediate attention of Congress. We have mechanical skill and abundant material for the manufacture of modern iron steamships in fair competition with our commercial rivals. Our disadvantage in building ships is the greater cost of labor and in sailing them, higher taxes and greater interest on cupital, while the ocean highways are already mononized by our formidable competitors. These obstacles should in some way be overcome and for our rapid communication with foreign lands we should not continue to depend wholly upon vessels built in the yards of other countries and sailing under foreign flags. With no United States steamers on the principal ocean lines or any foreign ports our facilities for extending our commerce are greatly restricted, while the nations which build and sail the ships and carry the malis and passengers obtain thereby conspicuous advantages in increasing their trade. METHODS OF REVIVING AMERICAN SHIP-

THE POST-OFFICE.

The report of the Postmaster-General gives evidence of the satisfactory condition of that department and contains many valuable department and contains many valuable data and accompanying suggestions which can not fall to be of interest. The information which it affords that the receipts for the fiscal year have exceeded the expenditures must be very gratifying to Congress and to the people of the country. As matters which may fairly claim particular attention, I refer you to his observation in reference to the advisability of changing the present basis for fixing the salaries and allowances; of extending the money order system; of enlarging the inactions of the poistal establishment, so as to bring under its control the telegraph system of the country, though from this last and most important recommendation I must withhold my concurrence.

At the last session of Congress several bills were introduced into the House of Representatives for the reduction of letter postage to the rate of two cents per half ounce. I have given much sudy and reflection to this subject and am thoroughly persuaded that such a reduction would be for the best interests of the public. It has been the policy of the Government from its foundation to defray as far as nossible the expenses of carrying the mails as no solid the public. in reduction would be for the best interests of the public. It has been the poley of the Government from its foundation to defray as far as possible the expenses of carrying the mails by a direct tax in the form of possage. It has never been claimed, however, that this service ought to be productive of a net revenue. As has been stated already, the report of the Postmaster General shows that there is now a very considerable surplus in his department, and that henceforth the receipts are likely to increase at a much greater ratio than the necessary expenditures. Unless some change is made in the existing laws, the profits of the postal service will, in a very few years swell the revenue of the Government many millions of dollars. The time seems asspicious, therefore, for some reduction in the rates of postage. In what shall that reduction consist? A review of tic legislation which has been had upon this subject during the last thirty years discloses that does not constitute the only class of mail matter which has been bad upon this subject during the last thirty years discloses that does not constitute the only class of mail matter which has never been favored by a substantial reduction of rates. I am convinced that the burden of maintaining the service falls most unequally upon that class and that more than any other public interests ellerned and the content public interests ellerned and the content public interests of the content public interests ellerned and the content public interests of the content of the content of an office and applicated that the burden of maintaining the service of all smoot unequally upon that class and that more than any other public interests left the content of the content

300 miles was fixed at five cents, and for any greater distance at ten cents.

By the act of 1851 it was provided that a single letter, if prepaid, should be carried any distance not exceeding 3,000 miles for 3 cents, and any greater distance for 6 cents. It will be notified that both these reductions were of a radical character, and relatively quite as important as that which is now proposed. In such case there caused a temporary loss of rovenue, but a sudden and large influx of business substantially repaired that loss within three years. Unless the experience of past legislation in this country and eisewhere goes for naught, it may be safely predicted that the stimulus of 50 per cent reduction in tax for carriage would at ones increase the unin-ber of letters consigned to the mails. The advantage of secreey would lead to a very general substitution of scaled packets for contains. our of reasons consigned to the mails. The advantage of secrecy would lead to a very general substitution of scaled packets for posta cards and open circulars, and in divers other ways the volume of first-class matter would be enormously augmented. Such increase amounted in England in the first year after amounted in Engiand in the first year after the adoption of the penny postage to more than 125 percent. As a result of cateful estimates, the details of which can not be but convincing, the deficiency for the first year after the proposed reduction would not exceed 7 per cent of the expenditure, or \$1,000,000, while the deficiency after the reduction of 1815 was more than 15 per cent, and after that of 1831 was more than 15 per cent, and after that of 1831 was more than 15 per cent, and after that of 1831 was 7 per cent. Another interesting comparison is afforded by the statistics furnished me by the Post-office Department. The act of 1845 was passed in face of the fact that there existed a deficiency of more than \$50,000; that of 1831 was encouraged by the slight surplus of \$132,000. The excess of revenue in the next fiscal year is likely to be \$1,500,000.

3.500,000.

If Congress should approve these suggestions it may be deemed advisable to simply to some extent the deficiency which must for a time result by increasing the charge for carrying merchandise which is now only sixteen rying merchandise which is now only sixteen cents per pound. But even without such an increase I am confident that the receipts un-der the diminished rates would equal the ex-penditures after the lapse of three or four

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The report of the Department of Justice brings anew to your notice the necessity of enlarging the present system of Federal jurisprudence, so as effectually to answer the requirements of the ever-increasing litigation with which it is called upon to deal.

The Attorney-General renews the suggestions of his predecessor, that, in the interests of justice, better provision than the existing law affords should be made in certain judicial districts for fixing the fees of witnesses and jurors. In my message of December last I referred to the pending criminal proceedings growing out of alleged frauds, what is known as DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

of the Post-office Department, and advised you I had enjoined upon the Attorney General and associate counsel, to whom the interests of the Government were entrusted, lie duty of prosecuting with the utmost vigor of the law, all persons who might be found chargeable with these offenses. A trial of one of these cases has since occurred. It occupied for many weeks the attention of the Supreme Court of this district, and was conducted with great care and ability. It resulted in a disagreement of the lury, but the cause has been amin placed upon the calendar and will shortly be re-tried. If any guilty persons shall finally escape punishment for their offenses it will not be for lack of diligent and earnest efforts on the part of the prosecution. THE STAR BOUTE SERVICE

The results which have thus far attended the enforcement of the recent statute for the suppression of polygamy in the Territorities are reported by the Secretary of the Interior. It is not probable that any additional legislation in this regard will be deemed degrable until the effect of existing laws shall be more closely observed and studied. I congratulate you that the commissioners under whose suncrision these laws have been put in operation are encouraged to believe that the cvil at which they are aimed may be suppressed without resort to such radical measures as in some quarters have been thought indispensable for success.

The close reintion of the Genéral Government to the Territorities preparing to be great to the Territorities preparing to be great

or the Territorities preparing to be great

Washington, D. C., December 4, 1883.

States may well engage your special attention; States may well engage your special answers mainly occur, and that polygamy has found room for its growth. I can not doubt that a careful survey of Territorial legislation would be of the highest utility. Life and property would become more secure; the liability of outbreaks between Indians and whites would be leasened; the public domain would be more securely guarded and better progress be made in the instruction of the young

THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE

presents an account of the labors of that department during the past year, and includes
information of much interest to the general
public. The condition of the forests of the
country and the wasteful manner in which
their destruction is taking place give cause
for serious apprehension. Their action in
protecting the earth's surface, in modifying
the extremes of climate and in regulating and
sustaining the flow of springs and streams in
rolution to the growth and prosperity of the
country can not be safely disregarded. They
are fast disappearing before destructive fires
and the legitimate requirements of our increasing population, and their total extinction can not be long delayed unless better
methods than now prayadi shall be adopted
for their protection and cultivation. The attention of Congress is invited to the necessity
of additional legislation to secure the preservation of the valuable forcets, still remaining
on the public domain, especially in the extreme Western States and Territories, where
the necessity for their preservation is greater
than in less monntainous regions and where
they inch manner they are once destroyed,
well nigh impossible.

Civil aerige Reform. THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRI-

well nigh impossible.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM,

The communication which I made to Congress at its first session in December last contains a somewhat full statement of my sentiments in relation to the principles and rules which ought to govern the appointments to public service. Referring to the various plans which had theretofore been the subject of discussion in the National Legislature, plans which had theretofore been the subject of discussion in the National Legislature, plans which in the main were modeled upon the system which obtains in Great Britain, but which latticed certain of the prominent features whereby that system is distinguished, I felt bound to intimate my doubts whether they or any of them would afford adequate remedy for the evils which they aimed to correct. I declared nevertheless that if the proposed mensures should prove acceptable to Congress they would receive the unbestiming support of the Executive. Since the suggestions were submitted for your consideration there has been no legislation upon the subject to which they relate. But there has meanwhite been an increase in the public interest on that subject, and the people of the country, apparently without distinction of party, have in various ways and upon frequent occasions given expression to their earnest wish for prompt and definite action. In my judgment such action should no longer be postponed. I may add that my own sense of its pressing importance has been quickened by observation, in a practical physe of the latter, to which attention in more than once been called by my prefuces. CIVIL SERVICE REFORM,

phase of the inter, to which attanton has more than once been called by my preferees sors. The civil list now comprises about 100,000 nersous, the larger part of, whom must, under the terms of the Coastitution, be selected by the President, either directly or through his own appeintees.

In the early years of the administration of Government the personal direction of appointments to the civil service may not have been an irksome task for the Executive, but now that the burden has increased fully a hundred fold: thus become greater than he should bear, and it necessarily diverts his time and attention from the proper discharge of other duties no less re-possible, and which in the very nature of things can not be delegated to other hands. In the judgment of not a few who have given study and reflection to this matter the nation has outgrown the provisions which the Constitution has established for filling the minor offices in the public service. But whatever may be thought of the wisdom or expectiency of changing the fundamental law in this regard, it is certain that much relief may be afforded, not only to the President and to the heads of the departments, but to Senators and Representatives in Congress, by discreet legislation. They would be protected in a great measure by the bill in w pending before the Senate, or by any other which should embody its important features from the labor of exam nim conflicting claims and prefensions of candidates. It that this before the close of the present of the correction of the evils which are in the present methods of appointment and I assure you of my hearty co-operation in any measures which are likely to conduct to that end. As to the most apprepriate form and tenure of the official life of the subordinate can

sion to the Presidency was 2,835. Of this number 2M, or nine per cent, involved the removal of previous incombents. The rates of genovals to the whole number of appointments was much the same during gach of these four years. In the first year, with 790 appointments there were 74 removals, or 23, per cent; in the second, with 917 appointments, there were 85 removals, or 25 per cent; in the the third, with 480 appointments, there were 48 tomovals, or 19 per cent; in the fourth, with 420 appointments, there were 48 tomovals, or 19 per cent; in the fourth with 450 appointments there were 48 tomovals, or 25 per cent; in the fourth months of President Garfield's administration there was 250 appointments and 89 removals, or 25 per cent. Precisely the same number of removals, 80, has taken place in the fourteen months which have since classed, but shey constitute only 1/2 per cent, of the whole number of appointments; 1/2, within that period and less than 2 6 of the entire list of officials, 3,459 exclusive of the Army and Navy, which is filled by presidential appointments. I declare my approval of such legislation as may be found necessary for supplementing the existing provision of law in relation to

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

In July last I suthorized a public aunouncement that employees of the Government should regard themselves as at liberty to exercise their pleusure in making or refusing to make political contributions, and that their action in that recard would in no manner affect their official status. In this aunouncement I acted mone she view which I had always maintained and still maintain, that a public officer should be as absolutely free as any other citizen to give or to withhold a contribution for the aid of the political party of his choice. It has, however, been mixed, and doubtless mot without joundation in fact, that by the solicitation of superiors and by other modes, such contributions have at times been obtained from persons whose only motives for giving has been fear of what night befall them if they refused. It goes without saying that such contributions are not voluntary, and in my judgment their collection should be prohibited by law. A bill which will effectually suppress them will receive my cordial approval.

DISTRICT OF COLUMNIA POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

DISTRICT OF COLUMNIA.

I hope that, however numerous and argent may be the demands upon your attention, the interests of this district will not be forgotten. The denial to its residents of the great right of suffrage in all its relations to national States and manicosi action imposes on Congress the duty of affording them the best administration which its wisdom can devise. The report of the District Commissioners in dicate certain measures whose adoption would seem to be very desirable. Linstance in particular those which whate to arrears of taxes to spare railroads and to assessments of real property.

Among the questions which have been the topic of recent debate in the balls of Congress, none are of greater gravity than those relating to the assertatiment of THE VOTE FOR PRESIDENTIAL REECTORS DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE VOTE FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS
and the intendment of the Constitution in the provisions for devolving executive functions upon the Vice-President when the President suffers from inability to discharge the powers and duties of his office. I trust that no embarrassment may result from the failure to determine the questions before another national election.

The closing year has been replete with blessings, for which we own to the Giver of all good our reverent acknowledgment. For the uninterrupted harmony of our foreign relations; for the decay of sectional animostites; for the exuberance of our harvests and the triumphs of our mining and manufacturing industries; for the provalence of health, the spread of intelligence and the conservation of the public credit; for the growth of the country in all the elements of intional greatness; for these, and conniess other blessings we should rejoice and be gird. I trust under the inspiration of this great prospedty our counsels may be harmonions, and that the dictates of pradence, patriorism, juwice and a conomy may be the adoption of measures is which the Congress and the President may heartily unite.

CHESTER A. Alt Till U. THE VOTE FOR PRESIDENTIAL BLECTORS

cold of a December dawn and licked my half-frozen chops as I watched the sleek carcasses being drawn and quar-

sleek carcasses being drawn and quartered or hung over the huge scaldingpot, like a young Macbeth over the
witches' cauldron!

The late Senator Hill loved nothing
so well as a plate of chitterlings. I have
seen Gov. Herschel M. Johnson eat a
pig's ear with infinite relish. What were
Governor Brown's collards (I refuse to
spell it coleworts) to that great and
gread man if nuderlying his historic love.

Intelligent Minds.

Intelligent Minds. Governor Brown's collards (I refuse to spell it coleworts) to that great and good man if underlying his historic love for this fine esculent there was not an unconfessed love for hog's jowl? I once saw General Gordon rushing through Wall street, when we both had more stocks than was healthy, with a bucket of hog's brains that he had bought from stocks than was healthy, with a bucket of hog's brains that he had bought from a down-town butcher for his table at the St. James. Governor Stephens dotes on broiled ham, and the nearest to death General Toombs ever came was from indigestion caused by overeating of headcheese; so that a little more hog's head might have prevented secession. More than one historian holds that Lee's army was never whipped until the bacon had given out and it had to fall back on beef. Mayor English frequently greases his distinguished chin with fatty bread, and it was at the Governor's table that I saw the suckling pigs that evoked this train of memories .- H. W. Grady, in Atlanta Constitution.

The Puritan Migration.

The 21,000 English Puritans who came over to New England before the meeting of the Long Parliament have now increased to nearly 13,000,000. According to the most careful estimates, at least one-fourth of the whole population of the United States at the present moment is descended from these men. Striking as this fact may seem, it is perhaps less striking than the fact of the original migration when we stop to contemplate it in its full meaning. In these times, when great steamers are bringing hundreds of emigrants to a country which is at least as far advanced in material civilization as the country which they leave, the arrival of a thousand new citizens each day has come to be a commonplace event. But in the seventeenth century the transfer of 21,000 well-to-do people within twenty years from their comfortable homes in England to the American wilderness was by no means a commonplace event. It assumed somewhat the character of the migration of a whole people. In the quaint thought of some of our forefathers themselves it was aptly likened to the exodus of Israel from the Egyptian house of bondage.-John Fiske, in Harper's Magazine.

-A man at Coshocton, O., who lost a pocket book containing sixty-five dollars in 1861, returned to that place a few days ago from Indiana, where he is now living, and happened to hear that a young lady had found it. He called on her. She is now gray haired. He recounted the circumstances and got his money back .- Detroit Post.

-A girl named Finnegan, living at Yankton, Dakota, was cremated in a peculiar way. Her dress took fire and she, to extinguish the flames, rushed to a havstack and buried herself therein. setting it afire as she did so. She was dead before she could get out of the hay and her body was nearly incinerated.

-A woman of Atlanta has brought suit for \$10,000 damages against a hotel keeper, in whose house she was bitten by a rat. The actual expease incurred by the injury inflicted was \$1,100. She wants the \$8,900 to heal her lacerated feelings.—Atlanta Constitution.

-An engineer on the Rhanish Railvay, after careful calculation, says that the average duration of steel rails, where twenty-four trains pass over them daily, is thirty years, while that of iron rails, with a truffic of seventeen trains, is eleven years.

Language Cannot Describe It. Mr. Robert Gould, book-keeper for Walker & Maxey, who are lumber dealers, recently said to our representative: "About one year ago I was taken with the genuine sciatica. I employed the best physicians, but they could used St. Jacobs Oil and it effected a complete cure."-Kennebec Reporter, Gardiner, Me.

Tun following words if spelled backwards or forwards are the same: -"Name no one man."

Mr. Gail B. Jourson, business manager of the Houston (Texas) Post, has used St. Jacobs Oil with the greatest benefit for rheumatiam, mays the Galveston (Texas) News.

THE MARKETS. .

| NEW YORK, Dec. 2, 1882.
CATTLE - Exports	Sil 90	Sil 20	
COTTON - Midding	Sil 90	Sil 20	
FLOUR - Good to Choice	4 50	40	700
WHEAT - No. 2 Red	1 05	60	1 07
No. 3 Red	1 05	60	1 07
OATS - Western Mixed	18	8	44
PORK - New Mess	19 00	60	19 50
CT LOUIS	CT LOUIS	18	100
CATTLE - Exports	18	19	100
CATTLE - Exports	18	100	100
CATTLE - Exports	18	100	100
CATTLE - Exports	100	100	
CATTLE - Exports	100	100	
CATTLE - Exports	100	100	
CATTLE - Exports	100		
CATTLE -			

CATTLE-EXPORTS. CATTLE—Exports 5 10 6 6 00 HOGS—Good to choice 5 80 6 6 35 SHEEP—Good to choice 5 90 6 4 10 FLOUR—Winter 6 00 7 700 Spring 5 00 7 700 WHEAT—No. 2 Spring 91 93 94 95 CORN—No. 2 Ked. 91 6 35 QATS—No. 2 8 9 39 EVE. 57 6 58 PORK—New Mess 17 15 6 17 20 KANSAS CITY. | OATS-NO.2 NEW ORLEANS. | St. OCTON-Middling. | Control of the co

At a dinner the other night, after the trash had been disposed of, two roast pigs, each with an apple in his mouth, were brought in and set in front of the host and hostess. I had not seen such a thing in years, but it was a savory reminder of many a lavish board under which my youthful legs had twined about each other in ecstacy. There's a good deal of sentiment in the memories that hang about the hog. Where is there a festival that compares in solid enjoyment with "hog-killing time" on an old plantation? How many a time have I sat on the warm side of a big fire in the cold of a December dawn and licked my half-frozen chops as I watched the sleek expresses heing drawn and constant of the kind of a mule I would be .—Burlington Hauseya.

Hawkeye. Intelligent Minds.

Beautifiers. Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes with all the commetics of France, or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health, and nothing will give you such good health, strength, buoy no spirits and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof. See another column.—Tdegraph.

Spices, of the Boston Commercial Bulletin, has discovered that "Coronation" is not a popular hymn in Russia.

* a * i Evil dis ositions are early shown." Evil tendencies in our systems are to be watched and gnarded against. If you find yourself getting bilious, head heavy, mouth foul, eyes vellow, Külueys disorderet, symptoms of piles tormenting you, take at once a few duses of Kidney-Wort. It is nature's gree t sasistant. Use it as an advance guarddon't wait to get down sick. Read adv't.

THE sidewalk shovelers will soon go in for winter quarters.—Boston Commercial Adver-

To impraove the ppearance of the skin great risks are taken; arsenie, mercury, or highsound tit ed named articles containing these death-dealing drugs, are taken in hopes of getting rid of all these troubles. In many cases, death is the result. No alleviation of the burning, heating, Itching and inflammation is given. All troubled with Eczema (salt rheum), Tetters, Fumors, Inflamnation, Rough, Scaly Eruptions of any kind. Diseases of the Hair and Scalp, Scrofula, Ulcers, Pimples or tander Itchings on any part of the body, should know that there is hope for them in a sure, perfect and elegant remedy, known as Dr. Benson's Skin Cure, which can be obtained at druggists. be obtained at druggists.

A caustic wit, inspeaking of an impecunious friend, said: "He settles his debts just like clock-work—tick, tick, tick."

An Undoubted Blessing. About thirty years ago a prominent Physician by the name of Dr. William Hall discovered, or produced after long experimental research, a remedy for diseases of the throat, chest and lungs, which was of such wonderful efficacy that it soon gained a wide reputation in this country. The name of the medicine is Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsan for the lives, and may be safely relie on as a sicedy and positive cure for coughs, colds, sore throat, &c. Sold by all Druggists.

ANOTHER man has been killed by tobacco in New York. A hogahead of it rolled over him.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Personall THE VOLTAGE BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaid Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are af-flicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty day's trial is allowed.

Tun most popular of all the English M.P's.: Mince pie.—The Judge.

*Women that have been pronounced incura-ble by the best physicians have been com-pletely cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegeta-ble Compound.

STRAIGHTEN your old boots and shoes with Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners, and wear thom again. Sold by shoe and hardware dealers.

WHEN the button comes off the back of a nan's shirt his choler begins to rise

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar-Make timely- use of it for coughs. Pike's toothache drops cure in one minute.

"THE art that conceals art," as the thief remarked when he alid an expensive oil painting under his coat.

Diamond Dyes will color any thing any color, and never fail. The essiest and best way to economize. 10 cents, at all druggists. A MODERN philosopher thinks that early rising is well enough as far as bread is con-cerned.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE. "Rough on Rats." It is said the printer laughs when he gets

"BUCHUPATBA." Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney Discases. \$1. REDDING's Russia Salve has proved its effi-ciency by a test of 75 years' constant use. Try it.

Zacuany: Yes there is quite a difference etween an entry-cierk and a hall-boy.—N. F

Paraons looking for Holfilay Goo'ls will do well to send for David C. Cook's Catalogue of Goods. He is in the field this year with a larger stock than ever, and from his prices we should judge the bottom had fallen clear out before he purchased. See adv. other column.

ALL our lady friends will be glad to hear that Cragin & Co., 1188.4thst, Fhila , send first-class dano sheet music, vocal and instrumental gratis. (No advertising on it.) Write for catalogue. Ir afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

Tay the new brand, "Spring Tobacco." MUSIC Words and Music of PREE F. K. TRIFET, 25 SCHOOL STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Unsurpassed in America. The same was ENGINES (Traction & Portable) for ENGINES Farm, Saw Mil & Principal Co., write The AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO., Manufield, O. \$225 A MONTH AGENTS WANTED -90 beat selling articles in the world: I sample free Address J. A. Bronson, Detroit, Mich. LEARN TELEGRAPHY and railroad business. Best chance over offseed. Ad. J. b. Brown, Mgr., Sedalla, Ma. Improved Retension Just Palented,
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master to the whole family.—S. S. Heruld,
G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Pub'rs, Springfield, Mass.

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Mas. Language studied a new role on the steamer coming over, having an ocean to do so.—N. O. Picayana.



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